# **CAMPOS MAY RULE**

TALK OF A MILITARY DICTATOR-SHIP IN SPAIN.

## WHAT'LL BECOME OF WEYLER?

HE MAY BE SATISFIED WITH A HIGH COMMAND.

lost Upronrious Scenes in History of Cortes Yesterday-Carlist Deputy Expelled and All Carlists and Republicans Walk Out.

Hendaye, France, Near the Spanish Frontier, May 7 .- Advices which have just reached here from Madrid by mail, in order to escape the Spanish censor, say the general opinion in Madrid is that a military dictatorship is coming, in order to contend against the spreading disturbances arising from hunger, the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manlla, and the political plots of various descriptions. It is said that Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba, probably will be the head of the dictatorship, and that he will be supported by the cabinet composed, in the main, of military men, as the last chance of saving the dynasty.

As to General Weyler, who has been looked upon as aiming to become military dictator, it is said his ambitions will be quieted by the offer of an important command in the peninsula. At the same time, it is pointed out the Weyler acceptance of a subordinate position is doubtful, in which case he may have to be dealt with in some

Madrid, May 8, 2:15 a, m.-Rumors were affoat in Madrid all through last evening respecting the excitement in the provinces and the possible formation of a military dictatorship headed by Martinez De Campos and supported by a cabinet composed mainly of military men.

Madrid, May 7.-The chamber has just witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the cortes. Senor Mella, a Carlist deputy, in a speech, made use of a scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys," adding that women were always the cause of the fall of thrones.

Senor Mella first censured the government for not making an alliance with France and Russia and severely denounced the heme of autonomy which, he asserted, far from averting, had provoked it. He declared that President McKinley's mes ages were full of insults, which the Spansh government had tolerated. He said that Senor Moret, the minister of the colnies, who was a failure, was obliged to be escorted when he goes into the streets, while Lieutenant General Weyler is obligto hide himself, owing to public ovations. Senor Mella then quoted from Isaiah iii:12: "As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them, O! my people, they which lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of

thy paths." Vehement protests were entered and Senor Sagasta cried: "Such utterances

Mella replied that he meant that, if peace were obtained through the mediation of the powers, it would be a dishonor to Spain. The speaker then interposed and Sanor Mella was expelled from the cham-

Senor Sagasta, the premier, supported by a majority of the chamber, protested, amid the greatest confusion, against Senor Mella's language. The Republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker requested Senor Melle to withdraw his words, but this the deputy refused to do, saying that they were scriptural.

The president named Senor Mella thrice, declaring that his refusal to withdraw the language he had used was disre-pectful to the reigning dynasty, and submitted the question of the expulsion from the chamber of the offending member. A division was taken amid a terrible uproar, resulting in the expulsion of Senor Mella by vote of 199 to 19, the Republicans voting with the Carlists.

In the chamber, Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, replying to the speech of General Weyler, said the government and not parliament ought to find a solution of the war. Otherwise, the constitution would be violated. He charged Senor Moret, the colonial minister, with seeking to evade responsibilities which should be borne by him, and characterized the scheme of autonomy as an "abdiction of Spain's sovereignty." He also urged the formation of allinnees with other powers.

Senor Canalejas expressed the opinion that the government ought to take the cue for its policy from public opinion. He also declared that Senor Moret was attempting to evade responsibilities. The chamber then adjourned.

Upon the announcement of the result. both the Republicans and Carlists walked from the chamber. The Carlists declare they will not return unless Senor Mella be readmitted. The president of the chamber explains that the expulsion applies only to to-day's sitting. This is the first expulsion in pursuance with the new rules, The incident created intense excitement both inside and outside the chamber.

The Marquis Cerralbo, the representative of Don Carlos, said to-day to an Associated Press correspondent that Don Carlos had strictly instructed his leaders to do nothing to weaken Spain's efforts to defend her honor and possessions, nor to give the government a pretext to blame the Carlists for the peninsular troubles, which were

provoked by the misgovernment of others. The Carlists, he said, intend to adhere to the programme, but they are not allowed liberty of speech, and will withdraw from the cortes under protest and issue a manifesto. The marquis further said that the government welcomes opportunites to blame national calamities on the Carlists. who intend to maintain a peaceful attitude

and await developments. Paris, May 7.-The Temps this afternoon commenting upon the situation in Spain.

"When the moment comes, and it cannot be far distant, Spain must manfully make up her mind to inevitable sacrifices and seek, directly through the United States, or by recourse to the good offices of the nowers, a solution of her troubles com-

patible with her honor as well as conormable with the laws of destiny."

MANY DISPATCHES RECEIVED. Additional Details Contained in Private Messages From Hong

Kong Yesterday. Lafavette, Ind., May 7 .- John F. Mc-Cutcheon of this city, the newspaper man on board the McCulloch, to-day cabled his family from Hong Kong as follows:

"Great victory and greatest experience on earth. Am perfectly safe myself, and but few Americans wounded. Many Spanish killed, and eleven ships sunk. Manila and ports bombarded. Just back from Manila on the McCulloch. Every American boat and man did great work. Dewey is magnificent."

Washington, May 7 .- The state department to-day received the following dispatch dated New York, noon, May 7;

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: "Have cable from Hong Kong saying: Spanish fleet entirely destroyed. Manila in hands of the Americans. The latest news is, all quiet.' As we have a line of steamers running between Manila and Hong Kong, it is possible that this news may be of interest to you. We believe it thoroughly reliable.

"JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.," Washington, May 7 .- Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cablegram from a friend who was on the McCulloch during the great naval engagement at Manila in which he says: "The Spanish fleet of eleven warships was destroyed totally. Best of all, no American ship was lost or even damaged. No American was killed and only six Americans were injured." Boston, May 7.-Mayor Onincy received

the following cablegram this afternoon: "Hong Kong-Mayor of Boston: Cruiser Boston to city of Boston, sends news of victory."

Baltimore, May 7 .- Captain Dyer, United States cruiser Baltimore, sent the following cablegram to-day from Hong Kong: "William T. Malster, mayor, Baltimore Cruiser Baltimore, to city of Baltimore,

through New York Herald, sends news of

New York, May 7 .- Colonel W. C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, received a cipher cablegram from Manila, via Hong Kong, to-day. It was sent by Paymaster W. W. Galt, who is on board the United States steamship Raleigh, which is one of the American naval vessels composing Commodore Dewey's fleet. Trans-

lated, the dispatch reads: "Hong Kong, May 7 .- Colonel W. C. Church, Army and Navy Journal, New York. Am quite safe and sound, Notify GALT."

#### TROOPS TO BE SENT AT ONCE. It Is Hoped to Start an Expedition to the Philippines Next

Sunday. Washington, May 7 .- The details for the proposed expedition to the Philippines under the direction of the war department have been advanced materially, as a result of conferences to-day between Secretary Alger, General Miles and other officers of the army. This expedition, which will carry in all about 5,000 men, will start from San Francisco as soon as arrangements can be perfected. It is hoped the start may be made by next Sunday.

It is not yet finally determined whether all the troops will go at once, although this is not thought to be likely, nor has the exact composition been fully decided upon. The statement was made this afternoon that in addition to the regular soldiers, the quotas of the national guard from the states of California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will in all probability be dealled to go, and an order for their rendezvous at San Francisco is expected very soon. Senator Shoup's company of riflemen, which was to join one of the three especially authorized regiments of mounted men, is mentioned as likely to be sent.

As for the regular army troops, there are two regiments of cavalry, four companies of the Fourteenth infantry and a regiment of artillery readily accessible in San Francisco. The four companies of infantry were stationed at Vancouver barracks, but it is said have recently been ordered to San Francisco; ten companies of the Third artillery are scattered along the coast, but the greater number are in California; the Fourth cavalry is distributed among the posts and forts in Washington, Wyoming and Idaho, and the Eighth cavalry is in North and South

General Miles believes it would be advisable to have cavalry troops accompany the infantry and artillery, for the reason that they would be extremely valuable for patrol duty. Their number, however, necessarily would be limited because of the great amount of room required for the transportation of horses. The matter of arms and equipments for the militia, together with any ordnance supplies that may be necessary, will be met by the war department from the Benecia arsenal in California. For transportation purposes, the depart ment officials say there is no lack of available vessels on the coast.

It is said at the department that a commander for the troops to go to the Philippines has not yet been decided upon Brigadier General Merriam is in command of the departments of California and the Columbin, and he may be selected, though there are other officers available for the command, which is eagerly sought.

A reticence in making public the plans of the expedition is noticeable among the officials, and heads of several of the bureaus who will be called upon to assist in furnishing supplies have not yet even been advised of the department's purposes San Francisco, May 7.-It is believed that the expedition to relieve Commodore Dewey will leave this city Saturday, a week fron to-day. The department has been ordered to prepare both the Australia and the of Peking to receive troops, and as the two ships can only carry, between them, about 2,500 men, other vessels will be chartered. The cruiser Charleston has erew of 287 men, and could accommodate the marines and regulars that the government intends sending to the front. Dispatches were sent to the Charleston at Mare island this morning to rush her store and provisions on board and have her ready to proceed to Manila with the first steamer that can be started.

## LAFAYETTE AT HAVANA.

Captain of the Released French Lines Tells His Story of the Affair.

Havana, May 7.-The captain of the French line steamer Lafayette, which arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, says that, when near Havana on Thursday, he was stopped by an American vessel. An officer from the warship boarded the Lafayette and, after examining her manifest, al-

lower her to go, being convinced that there was no contraband of war on board. Five miles further on she was again stopped and made a captive and taken to Key West. After a conference between the French ambassadors at Washington and the authorities there, the Lafayette was released and accompanied by American cruisers to a point off Havana. She was liberated only after assurance had been given the American government that the landing of her passengers and the discharge of her argo would be prohibited. Well informed parties declare that the owners of the steamer the General Trans-Atlantic Steam

### MARTIAL LAW AT MILAN. Italian Bread Riots Spread to One of the Chief Cities-Several Ri-

ship oCmpany, will file a claim for dam

ages against the American government.

oters Killed. Rome. May 7.-There were serious bread riots at Milan to-day, resulting in the proc lamation of martial law. Thousands of workmen barricaded the streets with overturned horse cars and furniture from pl laged houses, endeavoring to prevent the departure of the reserves who have been called out for active duty, owing to the many recent disturbances. There were sev eral encounters between the military and the rioters. Three citizens were killed and several were wounded. As this dispatch was sent from Milan the troops were in possession of the main streets of that city.

The general situation here is regarded as being distinctly grave. It now seems to be clearly demonstrated that politics are mixed up in the disturbances which have occurred in various parts of the kingdom, owing to the high price of bread, and the clerical party is believed to be fomenting the disorder. A royal decree, issued today, proclaimed martial law throughout Tuscany, one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Italy.

There was a renewal of serious rioting at Florence, the capital of Tuscany, last night and there were further disturbances at Leghorn, capital of the province of that name situated on the Mediterranean, about fifty miles from Florence. At both places number of rioters were killed or wounded by the troops detailed to maintain order. Milan, May 7 .- To-day's riots had all the

appearance of a general rising. The troops destroyed the barricades. Several soldiers were wounded severely. The report that a number of rioters were killed or wounded is confirmed. Strong reinforcements of troops have been summoned.

This morning rioting was most serious at the Velazzo Saporito, in the Corso Venezia, and several houses in the Porta Venezia were sacked. Barricades were constructed in the Via Torina and elsewhere. All workmen in the city struck. The editors of the republican journal Italia del Populaja have been arrested for having published in that paper an inflammatory article.

### American Students Protest.

Berlin, May 8.—The American students of the University of Halle, Prussian Saxony, have sent a resolution to the United States embassy here, protesting against the unfriendly attitude assumed by the German newspapers against the United States in the war with Spain. The Spanish colony here is to hold a fete champetre for the benefit of the wounded Spanish

## WEAR BOYS' GLOVES.

Girls Discover How to Save Money and Keep in Style at the

Same Time. Probably the most curious freak of fashion that society can boast to-day, says the New York Herald, is the custom its most popular girls have taken up of wearing boys' shoes and boys' gloves. Papersoled boots, long and thin and delicate, afraid to touch, have quite gone out of vogue, and in their place (except, of course, for reception, afternoon tea and boots and thick, durable gloves that make

the maid of this spaces kind of a creature.

And that these shoes and gloves are an accuminely boys articles, too, is a fact And that these shoes and gloves are genuinely boys' articles, too, is a fact not to be doubted.

The cause of this vogue, in the first place, is economy. The swell New York girl, contrary to accepted beliefs, always saves a penny where she possibly can. She will "blow in" a hundred dollars for a tailor-made suit without demur, but half an hour later if she can get a pair of \$10. an hour later, if she can get a pair of \$10 boots for \$5, she will buy on the moment. Now it happens that neavy, projecting-soles, broad-toed footgaar is all the rage. So, too, are thick gloves, whose fingers never taper. The athletic, energetic, outdoor game playing girl is the fashion. The boots and gloves built for her this late winter and this early spring

her this late winter and this early spring have a cut that is anything but feminine along the old lines.

Some clever person discovered that these boots and gloves were identically the same as those sold for boys, material, cut and all. The only difference lay in the price, the boys article costing half as much only, or even less than half.

"Why not buy boys' things, then?" some brisk, enterprising young person suggested. brisk, enterprising young person suggested The advice was taken, gingerly and tentatively at first, but it was soon seen to be good advice. Once on feminine feet and hands, these boys' shoes and gloves looked precisely the same as those the

girls had been paying "e-normous prices, ny dear!" for. The boys' gloves that are worn are of

The boys' gloves that are worn are of the tan variety, in tints of red, brown or red-brown, short-fingered and not at all dainty looking. They are the vogue for swell girls to-day, however.

In shoes the fashionable girls do not confine themselves to boys' walking shoes or boots by any manner of means. They buy boys' patent leathers for \$5 to \$5, girls' patent leathers at a good bootmaker's costing from \$8 to \$10. They buy russets, too, at about the same saving of good money, and actually boys' pumps' to do service as slippers, these costing something like \$3, while the same thing on the woman's side of the shop would cost fully \$8.

## DOING WHITEWASHING.

The Job Appeared Altogether Too Costly Until He Tried It Himself.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"What!" exclaimed the Cass avenue man, who had a brief annual attack of looking after things about the house, "three dollars for that little dab of whitewashing? Does your license include the right to rob taxpayers, or did you think you had a woman to deal with here? I'll be liberal and give you 75 cents. Get at it now and rush it

'Can't do it, boss, nohow. I'se got to go by de union scale, sah,"
"Oh, the union has a scale, has it? So
has the whitewash, I suppose. But I'll
make you just one last offer of \$1.25, for
we're in a great hurry here. Take that or
get your traps off the premises. I haven't
ferrent how to whitewash." lorgot how to whitewash,'

forgot how to whitewash,"
"Good day, boss," with a profound bow.
"Here," yelled the head of the house
through the phone a minute later, "send
me up a bushel of lime, a couple of big
palls, a brush for whitewashing and a long andle. Hustle 'em right along; special dehandle, flustic claim right along, special de-livery if necessary.

He whistled about the back yard while he mixed up enough of the stuff to whitewash a three story house; tramped proudly through the kitchen with a full bucket in through the kitchen with a full bucket in either hand, told the cook to have lunch early, as he could do that cellar in a jiffy, lit his pipe before starting down the narrow stairway and just began to realize that he was tangled up with too much freight, when he missed a step, shot out like a frog in the air landed on the back of his neck, was submerged in steaming whitewash, yelled "Fire!" and made the usual mistake of rubbing his eyes.

When the doctors had brought him around so that he could see dimly, he gazed in the mirror at a shaven head, asked that a wounded leg be gently moved, swore, ground his teeth and said: "One hundred dollars and the job not touched."

ground his teeth and said: "One hundred lollars and the job not touched."

If it's DOLD'S HONEY CURED it's best.

Guthrie, O. T., May 7.—(Special.) Jacob Lower, residing near Vernon, Kay county, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team yesterday and fatally injured.

SOME FEAR, FOR A TIME, FOR SAFE-TY OF BLOCKADING FLEET.

SQUADRON IN GREAT DANGER

IT WOULD BE HELPLESS IN THE TEETH OF A NORTHER.

So Near Cuba It Has Not "Searoom and Without a Friendly Harbor Within Reach Where It Might Take Refuge During the Gale.

Key West, Fla., May 7 .- A heavy northwest wind piled the waters of the guif up nountain high to-day, and fear was expressed for the safety of some of the steamers of the blockading squadron in the event of the storm turning into a Some of the dispatch boats which had headed for Cuba in the face of these premonitory symptoms of a heavy storm, put about and returned to Key

Later this afternoon, after a sharp but short squall, the skies cleared and the moderated, so that shipping may safely navigate the gulf to-night. Ever since the blockade of the Cuban ports was established the only real aporehension that has been felt for the safety of the fleet has been due to the possibility of a storm which might drive some of the smaller ships on the coast of Cuba. They are on the lee shore, with every harbor on the coast in the possession of the enemy, and more than one naval officer has shaken his head as he hinted at the possibility of another Samoan disaster. only place off the north coast of Cuba where a refuge might be found is in the lee of Salt Key Shoal, about fifty miles

northeast of Cardenas. There is, of course, no doubt as to the of wind if there were sea room, but a lee shore strikes terror to the heart of the stoutest sailor. Some of the naval officers, in discussing the possibility of being caught by a "norther," or a hurricane, have said that the only real safety would lie in steaming into the blockaded ports and taking possession with shot and shell. Fortunately "northers" are rare at this season of the year.

The larger ships could easily weather any storm likely to rage at this season. The principal danger would be for the torpedo oats, which are not built to withstand heavy weather.

One of the officers ashore to-night said:

"It is all very well for the war depurt-ment to hesitate about throwing troops into Cuba with the wet season close at hand, but the administration ought to think a little, at least, about the fleet. We are lying within from three to ten miles of a hostile coast, where there is not a port open to us, and in two months we will be in the midst of the hurricane season. We can take Matanzas or any other port ex-cept, perhaps, Havana, in half an hour's bombardment, but we cannot guarantee to clear the harbor of mines in that time, ind we do not want to have to do either lying to in the teeth of a norther.
"If we are going to remain on this sta-

tion we ought to have at least one port at our command, or you will wake some morning to read the story of another Samoan disaster off Cuba. The damage one gale would do to this fleet off Cuba would probably be greater than we would get in whipping the whole Spanish Atantic squadron."

In the event of a sudden and severe storm, there are but two sources open to a vessel caught with the 100 miles of Cuban coast under her lee. One is to steam the shelter of Sand Key light at the entrance to Key West harbor, a distance of eighty miles: and the other to make a run to the northeast for the shelter of the Salt Key shoals, 140 miles from Havana but only fifty miles from Cardenas, the eastern end of the blockade."

The cruiser Montgomery, Captain Converse, is the first ship of the American squadron to acquire the distinction of capturing two prizes in one day, which she The captives are the Frasquito and the Lorenzo, both small boats of no great value as compared with the big steamers taken during the first days of

The Montgomery was cruising about fifty miles off Havana when the Frasquito, a two-master, came bowling along toward Cuban capital. When the yellow flag of the enemy was sighted, the swung in her direction and a blank shot was put across her bows. The Spaniard wisely hove to and the cus-

tomary prize crew was put on board. They found that the Frasquito was bound from Montevideo for Havana with a cargo of jerked beef. She is of about 140 tons regiser and hails from Barcelona. The prize Annapolis assigned the cutter Hamilton to bring her into Key West. A few minutes afterward, the Montgom-

ery encountered the Lorenzo, a Spanish bark, bound from Barcelona to Havana with a cargo of dried beef. She was taken just as easily and Ensign Osborn brought her over this evening. Commodore Remey to-day formally hoisted

his flag on the Miantonomoh and the ships in the harbor gave him a commodore's salute of thirteen guns.

### SAILOR HATS AND WASH VEILS. The Latter Are Expensive, Durable, Becoming and Hygienic-How

to Wash Them. When the sallor hat makes its appeararce, so does the wash veil. The wash veil is a fine thing in both senses of the word, it is becoming and hygienic. The designs this year are uncommonly pretty, a rich cream and an ecru being more pop-ular than the pure white. The newest have small dots set far apart with a real lace edge. Of course, they come high, but in the long run one of these expensive dezen cheap ones and instead of fading tier and softer, both as to texture and color. It hardly pays to buy a wash veil costing less than \$1.50. Those marked down to 40, 50, 90 and the inevitable 8 cents look tempting enough on the bargain table, but, alas! like the tempers of some children, they cannot stand the water test. The proper way to wash these veils is to swish them about in warm soap suds until swish them about in warm soap suds until thoroughly cleansed, and then they should be rinsed in clear, tepld water several times. The water should be squeezed, the squeezed states and pressed, not wrung, out, and while quite wet the yell must be stretched out on the bed and every separate point of the lace edge fastened to counterpane with a pin. By the time one gets the yell securely and smoothly pinned on all four sides it is almost day. When cattle four sides it is almost dry. When quite dry it has the appearance of a brand new veil with just enough stiffness to make it set becomingly. One new design has black chenille dots: but these do not render washing impossible, as one might suppose.

Young Kansan Found Dead. Fort Scott, Kas., May 7.—(Special.) George Primer, a young farmer last seen allow on Thursday, was found dead this morning in a pond on the farm of John Ogie, his uncle, a few miles out of this city. here is no clue as to whether

Thrown From a Wagon

A CARLYLE STORY.

the Philosopher-Got Out of Conducting Family Worship. Mr. A. Carlyle writes to the Athenaeun

to give the true version of a certain Carlyle story: "A much perverted account of the folpeared at intervals in the newspapers. The story, when correctly told, is not without story, when correctly took, is not without interest and even humor, and is very characteristic of Carlyle. In the autumn of 1874, Carlyle and his niece, Miss M. C. Aitken, were visiting at the house of Mr. Patrick Swan, then provost of Kirkcaldy, and at a date long anterior a pupil of Carlyle's. On the Sunday evening Mr. Swan and his guests were assembled after dinner in the drawing room, and someone preposed that Carlyle should read aloud for the entertainment of the company, a rather large one. He readily consented, and, seeing the Bible lying on the table, he opened it at the beginning of Job, his favorite book. No sooner had he selzed the Bible, however, than in marched the servants, one after another, and Carlyle perceived that he was, as it were, trapped into conducting family worship. How to get out of the dilemma? There seemed nothing for it but to read and to keep on reading, and to await what time and chance might bring. He began with the first chapter of Job and read chapter after chapter, making remarks now and then on striking passages. After the sentence (Job vi.56), 'Is there any taste in the white of an egg?' he exclaimed, 'God bless me, I never knew that was in Job,' or 'I had quite forgotten that was in Job,' or 'I had quite forgotten that was in Job,' a little while after this his niece came forward to the table, and, touching his arm, whispered, 'Uncle, do you not think you have read enough for one night?' He gave her a pleasant smile, but continued reading and expounding. After two os three more chapters had been overtaken, his niece again came forward and said quietly, 'Uncle, you really ought to stop; you see the servants are all in the room, and they'll have work to do yet.' On this being said, or whispered to him, he suddenly rose, shut the book with emphasis, saying, loud enough for all to hear, 'Well, if I'm not to be allowed to read more, I suppose I must stop,' and walked out of the room with an air of offended dignity. On going to his room soon afterward his niece found him laughin interest and even humor, and is very characteristic of Carlyle. In the autumn of

#### SEES HIS WIFE SPANKED. Trouble Between a Youthful New York Couple and an Irate

Father. Fifteen miles up the Racquette river from Potsdam, N. Y., in the little village of South Colton, is a family named Trim, which has been having its share of trouble lately. The son fell in love with the pretty daughter of a neighbor much against the latter's wishes. Notwithstanding the fath-

daughter of a neighbor much against the latter's wishes. Notwithstanding the father's opposition to the match, young Trim succeeded in seeing the object of his affections often enough to keep her convinced of the strength and sincerity of his passion, and after several months of clandestine courting he succeeded in getting the girl's consent to his plan for an elopement and marriage.

One night he drove to a point near the girl's house and found her waiting, according to appointment. She jumped into the buggy and they proceeded to the residence of a justice of the peace, a few miles down the river, when in a few moments the words were pronounced that made them man and wife.

The Trims then drove to the home of the bridegroom, and while the young man went to the barn to stable his horse his wife entered the house.

But the father of the girl had missed his child and had followed in pursuit, and the fates willed that he should arrive at the Trim place before the young man had finished the labor of feeding his faithful beast and making him comfortable for the night.

And the father stole his child by force

beast and making him comfortable for the night.

And the father stole his child by force and took her home without heeding her cries for her husband.

Trim heard her, however, but too late to prevent the abduction, and, hitching up his horse again, he drove at a breakneck speed to the old man's house, where, it is said, he arrived just in time to see his wife being soundly spanked by her trate pape.

papa.

Trim drove to the office of the justice who had married them and demanded a warrant for his father-in-law. Then it came out that the bride was under 18 years of age, and the justice informed the young man that there was no help for him.

Last Sunday morning the young couple again disappeared and as they have not the arrest of the justice for performing

## the marriage.

From Harper's Weekly. There is, unhapply, no further doubt as to the mortal nature of Mr. Gladstone's illness. He is suffering from necrosis of most incessant, refuses to yield to the remedies administered. That the evening of Mr. Gladstone's life should be thus clouded edies administered. That the evening of Mr. Gladstone's life should be thus clouded with physical pain touches the hearts of his most inveterate political opponents-indeed, of the whole world of English-speaking men—with a personal sense of sorrow. Needless to say Mr. Gladstone is bearing his burden with dignity and composure. Unable to read, he finds his principal solace in music. One of his family plays to him for an hour or two every day. During his recent visit to Bourne-mouth in search of the relief that did not come, his chief delight was in listening first to Ludy Halle and then to Mile. Janothu, who came on different evenings and played to him at the villa. It is said that the ministrations of these kindly ladies soothed his pain as no medicament could have done. During the rumors of war and the rumbling of earthquake in every part of the world, it is touching to note the sympathy with which the English people are unanimously inspired at the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone sinking into the grave while afflicted with acute physical pain. He is fully aware of his condition, as he insisted on the doctors telling him the truth, and the whole truth. Dr. Habershon, who has replaced the late Sir Andrew Clarke as his physician in chief, once informed me that Mr. Gladstone is the best patient he has ever had, but that the right honorable gentleman always insists on knowing the reason of everything that is done. When his intelligence is convinced, his doclity in complying with doctor's order is exemplary. omplying with doctor's order is exe

From Youth's Companion. Marchesi, the great singing teacher, says that when she found in any of her pupils symptoms of indolence or want of enthusiasm, she at once attempted to dissuade them from an artistic career. dissuade them from an artistic career. One such case was very absurd in the manner in which her advice was taken. This was Fraulein T., who was remarkably handsome, but very lazy.

One day Marchesi lost patience with her. "Get married, my dear child," said she, "and become a good wife. You will never do anything on the stage."

The girl laughingly replied that she believed it was easier to get a good engagement than a good husband; but shortly afterward, on coming for her lesson, she whispered:

thispered:
"I am following your advice. I am going to be married.
"Ah, that is good! And who is the happy man?"
"I don't know," was the girl's laconic re-

"What! You are going to marry some-one you do not know?" one you do not know?"
"Yes; my fiance saw me before he went
to India, when I was 12 years old. I have
been shown his photograph, and as his
noble expression inspires me with confidence, I have decided upon marrying him."
"When will your fiance come to fetch

future husband."

A few weeks later the curious ceremony did take place, and the marriage apparently turned out very happily.

# From the Chicago Post. "I will admit," said he, at last, when the iscussion was beginning to become tire-some to him, "that there is one branch of

legal practic in which a woman ought to be a brilliant success."

"More successful than man?" she asked. "Oh, much more so."
"And what branch is that?" she inquired.
"Cross-examination," he replied.
"And why should she be so successful at that?" she demanded. that?" she demanded.
"Because," he answered, "when you com-bine knowledge of law with woman's nat-ural curiosity you have a combination that positively cannot be beaten for getting at

She wasn't quite sure whether she should consider it a compliment or not, but she said he was real mean, anyhow.

# **ALL COMING OUR WAY!**

Say, Johnny, Dew ye think o' my navv? Take that pipe out ter yer mouth and try MY BRAND. THE DEWEY. It's a good Manila

This war excitement don't hurt the trade of a STORE.

GOOD DRUG

Business is better than "before the war."

We are doing the trade of the town at our Soda Fountain.

The Prescription Department is kept busy day and night

FEDERMANN & HALLAR,

904 Main St.

# Diamond Drug Store,

Wrapper!

**Grand Bargain** Reduction Sale Of Shoes

That will eclipse anything ever shown in the

1,400 pairs of Ladies' Chocolate Vesting Top Lace Shoes, regular \$3 Cincinnati made goods, all the new lasts and toes, re-1,800 pairs of Ladies' Vesting Top Oxfords, in chocolates and blacks,

regular \$2.00 goods, cut Gents' \$5.00 hand sewed Cordovan enamels, patent leathers, chocolate and brown vici and chrome Kids, on

es, cut to, a pair.... See Show Windows Gents' \$3.50 Welted Calf Shoes, reduced to,

## O'NEILL'S, 926 Main Street.

## 

Major Stede Bonnet Turned From Farming to Free-

booting. lived at Bridgetown, in the island of Bar-bados, a very pleasant, middle-aged gen-Spain has revived the interest in military tieman named Major Stede Bonnet. He was a man in comfortable circumstances and had been an officer in the British army. He had retired from military service, and had bought an estate at Bridgetown, where he lived in comfort and was respected by his neighbors.

lived in comfort and was respected by his neighbors.

But for some reason or other this quiet and reputable gentleman got it into his head that he should like to be a pirate. But besides the general reasons why Major Bonnet should not become a pirate, and which applied to all men as well as to himself, there was a special reason against his adoption of the profession of a searobber—he was an out-and-out landsman and knew nothing whatever of nautical matters. He was fond of history and well read in the literature of the day. He was accustomed to the habits of good society, and knew a good deal about farming and horses and cows and poultry.

But notwithstanding his absolute unfitness for such a life, Major Bonnet was de-

But notwithstanding his absolute unfitness for such a life, Major Bonnet was determined to become a pirate, and he become one. He had money enough to buy a ship and to fit her out and man her, and this he quietly did at Bridgetown, nobody supposing that he was going to do anything more than start off on some commercial cruise. When everything was ready his vessel sipped out of the harbor one night, and after he was sailing safely upon the rolling sea he stood upon the quarter-deck and proclaimed himself a pirate. He ran up the black flag, girded on a great cutlass, and folding his arms he ordered his mate to steer the vessel to the coast of Virginia. Bonnet's men were practiced seamen, and Bonnet's men were practiced seamen, and so when this "green hand" came into the waters of Virginia he actually took two or three vessels and robbed them of their car-goes, burning the ships and sending the

rews ashore.

This had grown to be a common custom among the pirates, who, though cruel and hard hearted, had not the inducements of the old buccaneers to torture and murder the crews of the vessels which they captured. It was called "marooning" and was somewhat less heartless than the old methods

ods.

As Bonnet wished to adopt the customs of the society in which he placed himself, when he found himself too far from land to put the captured crew on shore he did not hesitate to make them walk the plank, a favorite device of pirates whenever they be the convenient way of disposing of their ad no convenient way of disposing of their

In one branch of his new profession Bonneet rapidly advanced. He soon became a preedy robber and a cruel conqueror. He aptured merchant vessels all along the boast as far north as New England.

### BOSTON'S TANGLEFOOT. o Different From That of Texas Tha It Addled the Cow-

boy.

From the Boston Traveler.

A man arrived in Boston from a nich situated in the neighborhood of Galveston. Tex., a few days ago. He was a full-Tex., a few days ago. He was a full-fledged cowboy who had been sent north with a consignment of cattle. When arraigned before Judge Burke in the municipal court yesterday that magistrate was startled, for the prisoner wore heavy black eyebrows, a heavy, drooping black mustache and a fierce expression of the eyes. He was also embellished with top boots, a wide-brimmed sombrero and a red shirt. Said he when arraigned: "Say, jedge, I thought that whisky down in Texas was purty strong, but the tanglefoot I got up here just put me out of the business. Say, jedge, let me off. will yer? I've got a return ticket ter Galveston, an' I won't lose a minute in gettin' away." He went.

Frank Stockton's Gentle Answer. From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Frank R. Stockton was once drinking tea seems inconsistent, and stockets, for all oput sugar in our tea to make it sweet, and then to put in lemon to make it sour."
"Ah, well," replied the author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" "but you know we like to have both women and men in so-

It is strange how a man will toil and work through his whole existence in order to take a short rest and recreation at last in his old age. The man who advertises in The Journal doesn't have to wait so long, because he always gets large and immediate returns. The advertiser, like the gold miner, gets his money in lumps; The Journal advertiser always gets the largest and most frequent lumps. Have your ad appear in The Journal, and you will realize your share of the nuggets.

Rochester made Ladies' Oxfords, in all the colors and new lasts, regular \$3.50

Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoe in great variety at 50c on the Dol.

Button and Lace Shoes, on Coin and Berlin toes, worth \$2.50, for, a pair.. \$1.25

C. F. Rieger.

AN AMATEUR PIRATE. SYLVESTER SCOTT EXPLAINS.

An Old Chicago Veteran Relates His Feelings When . He Lost

From St. Nicholas.

Early in the eighteenth century there The oft repeated stories of old soldiers Stede Bonnet. He was affairs and gray-haired veterans with vivid generation ago are in active demand. They are furbishing up not only their swords, but their reminiscences, shouldering their crutches and telling how fields were won. To them every furnace, register and kitchen stove is a "campfire," around which

eager auditors crowd.

Bylvester Scott is a West side veteran. He wears no Grand Army button, and dur-ing the twenty years he has lived in Chicago has never been known to voluntarily

leg.

The other day a young man who is a member of the militia entered Sylvester's little shop. He came to have a shoe repaired, but hoped also to secure some val-

little shop. He came to have a shoe repaired, but hoped also to secure some valuable pointers as to what real war is like. "I've been told, Mr. Scott," said he, when there came a hill in the hammering, "that you lost your leg at Winchester."

"Singular thing." replied the cobbler, "thou did it happen?"

"How did it happen?"

"Rebel shell knocked it to pieces."

"Mr. Scott, I'm liable to be ordered to the front any day, and would like to ask you a question. The fact is, that when I think of shells and the like I feel a trifle squeamish. When that piece of shell struck you and you realized that your leg was rufned, perhaps your life near its end, what was your first idea—how did you feel?"

"George," responded the shoemaker, laying down his awl and hammer, "I've been asked that question 1,000 times, I dare say, and always declined to answer it, but as you are goin' to fight the Spaniards—"I would very much like to hear your experience," suggested the young man, as Sylvester paused.

"As you're going to fight," the old man went on, "I reckon I ought to overcome my sensitiveness—you know all cripples are sensitive, George—I allow I ought to give you the consolation of experience. Shut the door, George; there's no use in telling the whole town about it. Now, just exactly what do you want to know?"

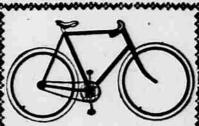
"How you felt when you realized that you were terribly wounded?"

"If elt—you won't mind agreeing to say nothing about it?"

"I'll never mention the matter as long as I live, Mr. Scott."

"I'll never mention the matter as long as I live, Mr. Scott."
"I felt most damnably bored." Nurse—"I lost thrack uv th' children, mum." Mr. Cums—"Good gracious, why lidn't you speak to an officer?" Nurse— "That's how it happened, mum."—Jewish

"He proposed to her on a postal card."
'How absurd!" "Of course, but what made
he postoffice clerks angry was that she
replied by letter, and now they don't know
whether she accepted him or not."—Chicago



Talk Business.

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\$50: and a MODEL DE LUXE for \$75

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